

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 19.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1896.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

**W. M. GRAYSON**, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

**J. G. GORDON**, Barrister, Advocate, Etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Land Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

**T. C. JOHNSTONE**, Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, Etc. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina.

**A. R. TURNBULL**, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

**D. R. P. F. SUEZ**, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. **SURGEON DENTIST**. Will visit Moose Jaw the 29th and 30th of each month. Regina office open from 18th to 29th of each month.

**H. McDOUGALL**, Registrar, Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

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**J. A. MACDONALD**, GENERAL BLACKSMITH, HIGH ST., MOOSE JAW.

**R-I-P-A-N-S**. NONE GIVES RELIEF.

**O. B. FYSH**, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

**JNO. BRASS**, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

MAIN STREET, - - MOOSE JAW.

**E. Simpson & Co.**

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, - - - - - WINDOWS AND DOORS, - - - - - MOULDINGS, &c.

Now is the time to put Rubber weather strips around your windows and doors.

**Terms Spot Cash**

**Octavi's : Field**

Wholesale Dealer and Importer of

**WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.**

Having just received the last direct importation for the season, my stock is now complete in both imported and domestic goods, consisting of the choicest brands of Irish, Scotch and Rye Whiskies, Brandy, London Old Tom and Holland Gins, Rums, Ports, Sherries, Champagnes, Claret, Sauternes, Burgundies, Ginger and Native Wine, Liqueurs and Bitters, Fess Ale and Guinness Stout, Cigars, Cigarettes, Etc. Terms Spot Cash. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Business hours from 8 to 10 o'clock.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL, 50c (1)

## LUMBER

I am now unloading cars and prepared, with a full stock of lumber and building material to meet the requirements of the town and district.

Owing to the restricted credit of the past year being more disappointing than the "indiscriminate distribution" of former years, there will be no further.

## - CREDIT -

...All accounts are now... closed....

Prices will be kept low as possible and every effort made to serve the public.

**H. McDOUGALL**

July 30th, 1896.

## SELLING OUT.

The balance of my.....

## FURNITURE

Will be sold at greatly reduced prices. It consists of sideboards, cupboards, wash stands, extension and kitchen tables, iron beds, springs, mattresses, arm and easy chairs, two parlor suits, lounges, cots, common beds, &c.

**JNO. BELLAMY.**

## : REMOVAL :

Owing to the great increase of our business since opening up here, we have found it necessary to engage a more commodious building, and have removed our stock to the town hall block, where customers will find us in a much better position to attend to their wants. Thanking our customers for the confidence placed in us since opening business a year ago, we assure them that they will always find us ready to pick up the newest and most up to date styles obtainable, for we buy from the best houses in Canada. Call and inspect our stock and see us in our new quarters.

**W. N. MITCHELL.**

## Wheat is - - - Going Up and Dry Goods - Down. - - -

We have purchased the Chalmers' stock at half the original cost and will sell it at prices that will clean it out in a short time

- \$1.00 -

Will buy more at this sale than at any time in the history of Moose Jaw. I. M. Chalmers' stock is all marked in plain figures and you can see his prices and the reductions.

**Dolls.**—A large stock at just half his prices.  
**Boots & Shoes**—33 1/2 % off marked prices.  
**Mantles.**—Just one-half marked prices.  
**Hats.**—Just one-half of marked price.  
**Buttons.**—All buttons at half marked price.  
**Brownies.**—25 cents, old price 75 cents.  
**Fans.**—Lovely goods, 75 cents, old price \$1.25.  
**Clothing.**—33 1/2 % to 50 per cent. discount.  
**Fancy Crockery.**—Just the thing for X'mas.  
**Glass Sets.**—6 pieces, 35 cents.  
**Pickle Dishes.**—Only 5 cents each.

We have goods to arrive which were bought at trade sales in Toronto and Montreal, at prices away below their values, which we will add to this stock making it as well assorted as any in town. Lots of these goods will sell out the first few days and cannot be repeated. Come the first day to get the best selection.

**T. W. Robinson.**

## TOWN COUNCIL.

### The Voters' List Completed and Tax Collector Appointed.

The regular meeting of the town council was held in the clerk's office on Monday evening last. His Worship Mayor Bogue presided and Councillors Healey, Hannah, Herrler, Wilson and Grayson were in their places. The minutes of last regular meeting were read and approved, and the clerk read several communications and accounts, which were received and laid on the table.

The Finance Committee reported that the town hall had been rented to the Salvation Army at \$8.00 per month and owing to the Army not wishing to sign a lease the rent would be payable in advance. The committee also reported that the collector's roll had been completed, and recommended that it be revised as soon as possible.

On motion by Coun. Grayson, seconded by Coun. Hannah, the report was received and adopted.

It was moved by Coun. Grayson, seconded by Coun. Wilson, that the Council meet on Monday, Nov. 16th, as a Court of Revision to finally revise the voters' list. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Grayson, seconded by Coun. Wilson, that the clerk be advanced \$5.00 on account of salary. Carried.

The Board of Works Committee was authorized to have the water conducted from the roof of the town hall so as to prevent it from running into the cellar.

Coun. Grayson gave notice that at the next regular meeting he would introduce a by-law confirming the appointment of J. W. Ferguson as tax collector for the year 1896.

On motion by Coun. Healey, seconded by Coun. Hannah, the account of McDonald & Riddell for \$128.45, being amount due for teaming done for the corporation, was ordered to be paid.

On motion by Coun. Hannah, seconded by Coun. Healey, the account of Jas. Brass for \$183.40, being amount for building the brick sidewalk on River street east, was ordered to be paid, less \$78.80 for back taxes due the corporation.

Moved by Coun. Grayson, seconded by Coun. Hannah, that the account of Wm. Grayson, barrister, for \$65, as registration fees on lot 25, block 110, be paid. Carried.

Coun. Hannah, chairman of the Board of Works, enquired as to the by-law under which H. Dillabough was granted a feed stable license for \$5.00; if the rent for the store in town hall block was being paid according to contract; what the Council proposed doing about snow on sidewalks; and also the amount of poll taxes collected by the Inspector out of the last C. P. R. cheques.

In answer to the last enquiry Coun. Hannah was informed that the Inspector had collected \$100 as poll taxes out of the last pay cheques.

On motion by Coun. Grayson, seconded by Coun. Hannah, an order was drawn on the Treasurer, payable to H. McDougall, treasurer, for \$78.80, being the taxes due the municipality by Mr. Jas. Brass up to December, 1895.

Moved by Coun. Grayson, seconded by Coun. Wilson, that an order be drawn on the Treasurer in favor of Hitchcock & McCalloch for \$550.00 being the purchase price of the town hall lot and building. Carried.

Coun. Grayson enquired if the door in town hall block had been repaired as per contract. The chairman of the Board of Works replied that the order had been given but the material was not available.

Moved by Coun. Healey, seconded by Coun. Hannah, that the chairman of the Board of Works be authorized to purchase a coal box for the town scales and also locks for box and scales. Carried.

There being no further business to transact, the Council adjourned to meet again as a Court of Revision on the voters' list, on Monday next.

The following fish story comes from the east: It seems fish are very plentiful in Montreal and surrounding lakes, and when the settlers there run short of hay, as they frequently do, the cattle are induced to eat fish by sprinkling salt over them, which the cattle lick, and in this way eat the fish for the sake of the salt. That is only to get the appetite for fish cultivated, however.

After that the cattle become addicted to the "fish" habit, and in this particular instance a sagacious old ox is said to have frequently gone down to the lake, broken open a hole through three feet of ice, and feasted to satisfaction on the fish which swam into the hole thus made.

## "DIDN'T WANT TO."

### W. C. Hamilton, Q.C., Refuses to Implicate Mr. Davin in a Criminal Libel.

On Saturday, Nov. 7th, Mr. N. F. Davin, M.P., appeared before Justices of the Peace H. LeJernie and Robt. Martin to answer to the summons taken out by Walter Scott, editor of the *Leader*, charging him with a criminal libel by being the author of, and instigator of the publication of, a circular issued during the last election. The manuscript of the circular was produced. It was in the handwriting of Mr. W. C. Hamilton, who said he wrote it from a draft. Questioned as to the authorship of the draft he said: "I do not propose to give any evidence at all, either directly or indirectly, that will implicate Mr. Davin, as my client, in the alleged libel. I plead the privilege of solicitor and client." Mr. F. W. G. Haultain, who appeared for Mr. Scott, urged that the privilege did not apply in such cases. It would be absurd to suppose a man might consult a lawyer about the commission of a crime, commit the crime and then retain the lawyer so as to preclude him from becoming a witness. At any rate the privilege could not extend back to before the offence was committed and he therefore demanded an answer to the question, where did Mr. Hamilton get the draft? The witness still declined to answer, and the court decided to reserve its judgment on the point. Mr. Haultain declined to go on with the case until the point was settled.

On Monday the case again came up for trial and the evidence was proceeded with. The Magistrates did not consider the evidence sufficient for conviction, and seeing that the prosecution had still another avenue by which to get the matter to trial, they dismissed the case for the present. Mr. Davin, through his solicitor, asked for costs, but the court refused to grant the same.

### Aid to the Unfortunate.

On July 16th a number of the farmers in this district had their crops wholly or partly destroyed by a hail storm, and through these columns a general and sympathetic desire was expressed that means might be found for helping the unfortunate ones, and it is still hoped that with the co-operation of all the farmers in the district a scheme may be adopted whereby they will be in some measure compensated for their loss. It is suggested that it may be found practicable to work a modified system of mutual insurance, the funds being provided by those whose crops escaped destruction assessing themselves and paying into a common fund bushels of grain in lieu of money.

It is intended to have a public meeting of farmers and all others who are interested, on Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, Nov. 26th, in the Russell Hall, Moose Jaw, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of discussing and adopting a suitable scheme, and appointing an executive committee. All members of the Agricultural Society and of the Patrons of Industry are invited, and as the day is a public holiday it is hoped that there will be a large attendance.

## The Operators' Strike.

Mr. C. D. Fisher, of the C.P.R. train dispatchers' staff at this place, left for Winnipeg on Monday evening, as the representative of the Moose Jaw division on the committee of telegraphers, which were to meet General Supt. Whyte yesterday, to arrange a settlement of the dispute between the operators and the Company, which caused the strike a short time ago. The committee is composed of two representatives of each division on the system between Port Arthur and the Coast. There being four divisions, there are of course eight members of the committee. Mr. Reynolds, of Medicine Hat, is the other representative for this division. The schedule and rules with which they wish the Company to comply, have been completed and were laid before Supt. Whyte and the divisional superintendents at the conference.

It is likely that at the close of the meeting the members of the committee will return home and await the reply of Gen. Supt. Whyte. If this reply satisfies them all the trouble will be at an end. If it does not satisfy them the operators say the next step will be an appeal to headquarters at Montreal.

## ANOTHER VICTIM.

### "Bad Young Man" Shoots Sergt. Wilde, Who Was Pursuing Him.

A Macleod despatch states that "Charcoal," or "Bad Young Man," the Indian who murdered another Indian some weeks ago, and has since been at large, defying all attempts of the Canadian Mounted Police to effect his capture, has committed another murder. While in pursuit of the bloodthirsty Indian murderer on Wednesday, Sergeant Wilde, a popular member of the Pincher Creek detachment of the Mounted Police, was shot and killed. Large parties are out all over the south and west, and if the snow holds, they will be sure to run him down. Last Monday week he wounded Corporal Armour, of Lees Creek, in the arm.

## Morran Acquitted.

The trial of Robt. Morran for the murder of Hannah Hutton, which occupied the attention of the Supreme Court at Winnipeg, for eight days, was concluded yesterday afternoon. The jury retired at a quarter to twelve, and at a quarter to four returned a verdict of "not guilty."

## Up It Goes.

The local buyers quote wheat to day as follows: No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; No. 3, 55c; and No. 1 Frost, about 48c. Yesterday as high as 67c, was paid, but that was in advance of the market value. The deliveries up to the present have not been very brisk, owing to the farmers being busy threshing, or else they are holding on the hopes of obtaining higher prices.

## Parkbeg.

Parkbeg school opened on Monday, November 2nd.

Miss Manley has returned home from visiting friends in London and other eastern cities.

Our carpenter trimmed a slat for a pointer, and left it in the school house. We presume, that reflecting upon his old school days, he thought it would be of use to point out to some of the rising generation the way they should go. PORCUPINE

## Estevan.

Rev. W. J. Garton, of Emerson, Agent of the Upper Canada Bible Society, held the annual meeting of the Estevan branch on Sunday evening November 1st, and left for Melita by the Souris branch Monday morning.

Mrs. Scott, of Alameda, who has been visiting her parents, for the past week, returned home on Monday.

Miss Violet Perry has returned from Alameda.

Miss McNeil was somewhat indisposed Sunday and Monday.

Rev. Wm. Watson, of Moose Jaw, conducted divine service at Estevan on Sunday last, morning and evening.

The Estevan correspondent last week cannot have a very refined taste to designate such proceedings as he reports as a gala day.

## Caron.

The recent snow storm seriously impeded threshing operations during the past week. The last day or two, however, has been very fine. The Caron Syndicate finished at Mr. Jas. Hawkes on Wednesday morning after spending a very pleasant week with him.

Our policeman left us last Tuesday; but we do not despair of seeing him again as there is quite an attraction still residing in our midst.

Mr. Howard, at Parkbeg, spent a few days with his friends at "Grey Rock." You'll have to go further next time Harry. She is gone.

We wonder if our friend Pierce feels lonely these days. We think he should not at any rate.

Mr. J. Logan, section foreman, started off one evening last week for Pelican Lake to purchase citron. He didn't get home till morning.

Messrs A. S. Hurlburt and Everard Hawkes paid Caron a visit on Sunday. We observed that Everard looked as though he had suffered a bitter disappointment. Never mind my boy perhaps it won't be stormy next Sunday. JUNKED UP.



**COULDN'T FOOL THE DEALER.**





# AFTER MARY WYATT.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

It was between six and seven o'clock in the morning when one of the gardeners at Davenport, going with a barrowful of bedding-out plants to the old Dutch garden, found James Wyatt lying dead at the bottom of the iron staircase. He rushed into the house for aid, and brought out the newly risen men-servants, who had not yet fortified exhausted nature with an Elizabethan breakfast of beef and beer. All was confusion and confusion; one messenger ran for the doctor, another for the police. The dead man was carried into a great disused brew-house at the back of the stables, as a place where he would not hurt any one's feelings, as the butler remarked, considerably.

"What a fearful thing!" said one house-maid, and "Who could have done this?" ejaculated another, as the news spread through the house.

Who was to tell Mrs. Sinclair? Martha Briggs took that office upon herself. She had just filled Miss Christabel's bath, but the darling was most awake yet, and Mrs. Sinclair was most likely still asleep.

"Till tell her when I take her her cup of tea at half past seven," said Martha, looking pale and scared.

"What? Melanie?" asked the upper house-maid.

"She asked leave to go to London early this morning, to get herself some things, as if Maidstone wasn't good enough for her. She wanted to go by the first train to have a long day of it, she said. The first train goes at six. She must have left this house at half past five."

"That's queer," said the house-maid; "but I never had much opinion of foreigners."

"What could have brought Mr. Wyatt here last night, and to the bottom of those steps?" speculated Martha Briggs. "Why didn't he go to the hall-door as usual? It seems so strange!"

"It seems stranger that there should be any one there to shoot him," remarked the house-maid.

"I must telegraph for my husband," she said, and a telegram was dispatched almost on the instant.

The police were on the alert by this time, examining the scene of the murder. The coroner appointed three o'clock in the afternoon for his inquiry, which was to be held in the hall at Davenport. This would give time for summoning the jury.

Constance was sitting at breakfast, very pale, but quite self-possessed, when Mr. Sinclair walked in from the lawn.

"Gilbert," she cried, "what folly! I thought you had been away—across the water—by this time."

"No, Constance, I am not such a fool. We have not been a very happy couple, you and I, and I don't know what I think my life in this country, but I am not base enough to leave you in the lurch. Who can tell what scandal might arise against me, if I should stop even if I did not want to be a rope."

"Gilbert, for mercy's sake! Oh, Gilbert, she cried, wringing her hands, "what could you do this dreadful thing?"

"How could I? I thought I was doing my duty as a man. I was told that I was to be here in my secret visitation. The man was here at the very hour I had been told to expect him. I saw him entering your room by stealth. And thinking as I did, I had a right to kill him."

"No, Gilbert, no. God has given no man the right to shed his brother's blood."

"Except Jack Ketch, I suppose. God has given men the instinct to kill the wicked. I am not a murderer, but I am a man, and I will kill the man who has seduced my wife or daughter."

The inquest was held at three. Gilbert and several of his household, notably the gardener who found the body, were examined. Dr. Webbott showed the wound, and the hour at which death must, in all probability, have occurred.

"Did you sleep at Davenport last night, Mr. Sinclair?" asked the coroner.

"No, I only came up from Ascot yesterday evening, and spent the night in my room."

"Where?"

"At Hildred's Hotel, Jernyn Street."

"Did you dine at the hotel?"

"Yes, I dined at Hildred's. This was a venture. Francatelli's would doubtless have been crowded on the night after Ascot, and it would be dangerous for the waiters to need that Mr. Sinclair had not dined there."

"You dined at Francatelli's. Where was that?" asked one of the jury, with an inquiring look.

"It is a hotel and restaurant in Piccadilly."

"How long were you at Francatelli's?" asked the coroner.

"I really can't tell. My horse had been running at Ascot, and losing. I was somewhat excited. I may have been there for an hour or two, and come out again between nine and ten."

The coroner puzzled through the letter, reading it aloud, with various mistakes and pullings up and trying back, the jury listening open-mouthed.

"This clearly indicates that Mr. Wyatt came here by appointment," remarked the coroner sagely. "Who is this Melanie Dupont?"

"My wife's maid."

"It was explained to the coroner that Melanie Dupont was missing."

"After this, the jury having duly viewed the body, or, at any rate, made believe to view it, the inquest was adjourned to give the local police time to make their investigations, though what they were to investigate seemed a somewhat puzzling question."

"They'll bring me London detectives, who will look into my room, see those guns, and then put two and two together," thought Gilbert. "I don't suppose my alibi would be of much use. The assizes! A jury would want some independent evidence to sustain my account of my time between seven o'clock and midnight yesterday."

The inquest was adjourned from Friday, the day after the murder, until the following Monday. When that day came, Gilbert Sinclair, a bold, handsome detective had come to the aid of the local constabulary, but too late to keep an eye on the movements of Mr. Sinclair. That gentleman contrived to leave Liverpool early in the morning in a steamer bound for Rio. His disappearance gave a new aspect to the case, and aroused suspicions of his whereabouts. He had told Mrs. Sinclair and his body servant that he was going to New York, and would be back in time for his inquiry on Monday; but on an inquiry being telegraphed to his Newmarket establishment, the report was that he had not been seen there.

The police had occupied the interval between Friday and Monday in the endeavor to find Mr. Dupont, but up to noon on Monday that young lady had not been heard of, nor did any new fact arise at the inquest.

Enlightened by Gilbert Sinclair's disappearance, the police took a bold flight. They discovered that the oriel window in Mr. Sinclair's study afforded an excellent point of aim for the iron staircase at which the murdered man had been found. They also noted that the handsome collection of guns in that apartment suggested a ready way of accounting for the mode and manner of the murder. The subsequent investigation showed that the deer-stalker's rifle in that collection carried a bullet exactly corresponding in size and shape to the bullet found in James Wyatt's death wound. Professional acumen led the investigators further to perceive that Mr. Sinclair's account of his time on the evening of the murder was not supported by any other evidence, and that it was possible for him to have come back to Davenport, and to have been in his house unseen by any of the household.

These suspicions were in some measure confirmed by the statement of the waiter at Hildred's Hotel, who described Mr. Sinclair's arrival at that house on Monday night, and a certain stranger who had looked at him with a stare which had struck him at the time, and which he had spoken about to his fellow-servants afterward.

The coroner's inquest, the next step was to pursue the suspected man, but Gilbert Sinclair had been lucky enough to get away from England without leaving a trail behind him. It had been a particularly busy time for him, and he had been particularly busy in the South American thriving. The business-like-looking man, with a single dark eye, had taken his berth and slipped on board the "Chimborazo" without attracting special notice from any one; and for once in a way Scotland Yard was at fault.

The coroner's inquest dragged its slow length along. No new evidence was elicited to make the case stronger against Gilbert Sinclair. The fact of his departure remained the only damning fact against him.

There was also the fact of Melanie Dupont's disappearance on the morning of the murder, and opinions were divided as to whether she had been guilty, or whether both had not been concerned in the act.

The newspapers made much capital out of an event of this nature, and known as the Davenport Mystery, and Constance Sinclair had the horror of knowing that she was the object of a morbid interest on the part of the nation at large. She left Davenport almost immediately after her husband, and took up her abode at Marchbrook, with Martha Briggs and the little girl for her constant companions.

The inquiry before the coroner ended at last in an open verdict. The deceased had been shot by some person or persons unknown.

Francatelli was naturally taken possession of upon midsummer-day, and Sir Cyprian Davenport, but by his lawyer, who installed some of the old family servants as caretakers. Sir Cyprian left England for good, and James Wyatt's death, on his long-tailed-of African expedition.

The year wore round, and the horrors of James Wyatt's unexpected death faded out of the national mind, as such horrors do fade when the newspapers leave off writing about them. Constance lived her quiet life at Marchbrook as she had lived at Davenport, happy with her child, yet mindful of a shuddering pity, of that friendless child, doomed to bear the brand of Cain. Christmas came, and the year for nearly a year she had remained in ignorance of her husband's fate. Then came a letter, in a strange hand, but signed by Gilbert Sinclair.

"Dear Constance,—I am down with a malignant fever common to this part of the world, and generally fatal. Before I die I should like to ask you to forgive me for all the pain my jealousy gave you in days gone by, and to tell you that I now believe that jealousy to have been a madness. I was what the thieves call a 'put up' business, and Wyatt was the lingo. He set a trap for me, and got snared himself in it."

"I want to tell you something else, which may perhaps distress you, but that is no fault of mine. The child you found in the garden was really drowned, and the little girl brought to Davenport while you were ill, is a child adopted for the purpose of bringing about your recovery. This plan was suggested to me by my father. He knows all about it."

"If you make any more, and send it to my London lawyers, leave you everything. So, if matters go well in the North, you will be a very rich woman."

man. I wanted a good deal of money on the Newmarket stable; but, with your quiet life, you will soon recover lost ground. Of course you will marry D. D. and you will have a London house, never to have thrust myself between you and your first love. Nothing but misery has come of our marriage. I wish you could give me a happier life than you would ever have spent with me."

"Your dying husband."

"P.S.—If I go, the man who writes this, Thomas Grace, tobacco grower, will send you a certificate of death, and of necessary evidence. If alive, you shall hear from me again."

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

That letter from her dying husband was a bitter blow to Constance Sinclair. There was the keen sense of loss, the knowledge that her lovely child had been snatched from her, and that she had never to rise again save as a spirit amidst the choir of angels. There was the deep humiliation of knowing that she had been duped, and that she had taken advantage of her affliction and consoled her with a lie. She had been fooled, deceived, and deceived, as a child is deluded for her good. Her eyes were up against this mocking of consolation in bitterest anger. Her very thanksgivings to Heaven—these outpourings of grief and thanksgiving—had been offered up in vain. She had no reason to be thankful. Her eyes were up against this mocking of consolation in bitterest anger. Her very thanksgivings to Heaven—these outpourings of grief and thanksgiving—had been offered up in vain. She had no reason to be thankful. Her eyes were up against this mocking of consolation in bitterest anger. Her very thanksgivings to Heaven—these outpourings of grief and thanksgiving—had been offered up in vain. She had no reason to be thankful.

She was sorry for the wasted life, the lonely death in a strange land, and she longed to inform her of the receipt of his will, executed on his death-bed.

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# HOUSEHOLD.

## PREVENTABLE DEFORMITIES.

"I never see a young girl or boy suffering from strabismus or 'cross-eye,' or afflicted with large, outstanding ears, without a feeling of great compassion for them," says a writer in an exchange. "I cannot help wishing that it was made obligatory, under a penalty of some sort, or fine, for parents to attend to such matters before it is too late."

Cross-eyes may be congenital, or it may be induced by a number of diseases incidental to childhood, or it may be caused by a weakened state of the nervous system. If from any but the first cause it may be relieved, if taken in time, by judicious medical treatment of a kind required by the patient's condition. If children have been born with this affliction it will probably need surgical treatment, especially if it is a mechanical difficulty. The operation may be performed very quickly and with little pain, as it consists merely of dividing certain muscles, but it must be carried out by a skillful physician, who is also a surgeon. There may be incurable cases, such as instances, as in cases of opacity of the cornea, but the majority of cases are readily curable. Such being the case, what a shame it is to allow a girl or boy to grow up and go through life disgraced by this deformity! The outstanding ear, I cannot conceive of any mother or father of ordinary intelligence allowing a child to grow up with a piece of his body or allowing it to grow up as a physical blemish in any way that will make them grow in that shocking fashion. If a little boy or girl is contracted with this habit, the only thing to do is to buy an 'ear-cap.' I do not know whether there are more caps than one in vogue to remedy the defect of outstanding ears, but the Claxton seems to me, as a physical need, and can be worn night or day without irritating or annoying the child. It is the duty of parents to help their children to grow up as physically perfect as possible, and they can have access to all necessary aids no matter whether they are rich or poor."

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# THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block,

Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

## THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 100 lines, will be inserted for 50c; subsequent insertions 25c each.

All transient advertisements, such as By-laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 12c per line; subsequent insertions 5c—solid nonpareil measurement.

### JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

## The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is work, is writ—  
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1896.

### TOBACCO AND MINORS.

At the recent session of the Legislative Assembly an Ordinance was passed which enacts as follows:

Any person who directly or indirectly sells or gives or furnishes to a minor under eighteen years of age, cigarettes, cigars or tobacco in any form shall on summary conviction before a Justice of the Peace be subject to a penalty of not less than \$10 or more than \$50 with or without costs of prosecution, or to imprisonment with or without hard labor for any term not exceeding thirty days, or to both fine with or without costs for the said term, in the discretion of the convicting magistrate. And in case of a fine or a fine and costs being awarded and of the same not being upon conviction forthwith paid, the justice may commit the offender to the common goal there to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding thirty days unless the fine and costs are sooner paid. This Ordinance does not apply to a sale to the minor for his parent or guardian under a written request or order of the parent or guardian.

### THE UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

The result of the elections in the United States is regarded with great satisfaction throughout we may say the civilized world, as being a triumph for law and order and honesty and morality. The policy of the free silver party, which practically meant repudiation of honest obligations has been repudiated by the people, and the triumph of sound monetary principles has been complete. The silver people carried almost a solid south and several large silver producing states, but the great commercial, industrial and agricultural states of the east, north and west have refused to countenance repudiation.

It is a peculiar position, that while McKinley stood for honest money, his party is attached to the fallacious trade policy of protection. It is a strange mixture of economic heresy and financial solidity. We do not expect, however, that the result of the election will lead to a return to that extreme protection that characterized the last Republican administration. In the recent contest party lines were largely obliterated. Protection was lost sight of in the battle over the monetary question. Thousands of men who are opposed to high protection threw in their forces to assist the Republican candidate, and these men will have a great influence in preventing a return to protectionist extremes. No doubt there will be some changes in the tariff by the new administration, but not to such an extent as characterized the last Republican attempt at tariff legislation.—Commercial.

### THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

At a banquet in his honor given in Quebec on Oct. 29th, Premier Laurier, alluding to the promise he had made before election that the school question would be settled in six months, said: "We have been in power only four months; but before six months have ended we shall have effected a settlement which shall preserve all the rights of conscience, and those who believe religion should be taught in schools will have satisfaction. We have obtained all the concessions any honest man has a right to expect. We don't pretend we shall meet the views of extremists. There are those in Manitoba who are condemning beforehand the least concessions; and we have those in Quebec who would not be satisfied unless we exact the pound of flesh,

which we have a right to get out of the bosom of Manitoba, nor until we have inflicted upon the province direct humiliation. We wish to deal with others as we would have them deal with us. What we have suffered under the iron heel of tyranny we don't wish to inflict upon others, and thus we have reached such a just and equitable settlement, that it will meet the views of all straightforward and honest men. I know we have people who believe and hope we cannot succeed, and we have those devout Catholics who expect we shall restore everything they themselves have destroyed. We don't appeal to those, nor to men who have traded upon their religion for the last twenty-five years, but we appeal to sincere men, Catholics or Protestants, we appeal to all Christians who want the rights of conscience to be respected, and who will be satisfied with that. To these I say within a few days, within a week, we shall be in a position to announce the terms of our settlement, which will be embodied in an act of the legislature of Manitoba, which will be drawn up and carried out by a sympathetic government.

With its last issue the Edmonton Bulletin entered upon its seventeenth year of publication.

Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, has issued a circular stating the manner in which the Government purposes to aid the industry in the Territories. The plan has been previously outlined in these columns.

Canada's exports for the last fiscal year totalled \$121,013,852, being an increase of seven and a half millions. Imports \$118,011,000, also an increase of seven and a half millions.

The annual financial statement of the Dominion for the year ending June 30th, 1896, has been made public. The deficit for the year is \$363,481. The net debt is now \$5,528,831. The net increase of debt \$5,528,831. The revenue on account of consolidated fund was \$36,617,484, and the expenditure \$26,980,966.

The executive board of the Patrons of Industry in Ontario has issued a circular to the sub-associations to take a vote of the members as to adopting and including a prohibition plank in their platform. The vote will be taken during the winter and the result made known at the annual meeting of the Grand Association in March.

Over eight million bushels of wheat were received at the port of Montreal during the first nine months of the present year, but only an insignificant amount was from Manitoba. Our wheat is seldom quoted on the English markets, which naturally arouses the inquiry as to the destination of the grain exported. It is contended that Manitoba wheat, very largely exported through United States channels, loses its identity on reaching the seaboard and being stored in the shipping elevators.—Ex.

The Commercial, writing editorially on how the price of coal might be reduced, claims that by opening up the waterways from the west, coal could be delivered in Winnipeg for less than \$2.00 per ton. They argue that at comparatively small cost the North Saskatchewan River could be improved so that coal could be brought down from the mines near Edmonton, and then through Lake Winnipeg, up the Red River to Winnipeg; or an alternate route is suggested, from the Saskatchewan into Lake Winnipegosis, then into Lake Manitoba, and from that into the Assiniboine River and down to Winnipeg.

Many years ago, over the door of an inn in London, hung a sign representing the four ruling elements of the government. It was the picture of four men standing upon the shoulders of each other. At the top stood the king, and on his breast the legend: "I govern all." Under him stood the soldier, and on his breast was the motto: "I fight for all." Next came the clergyman, upon whose breast were the words: "I pray for all." At the bottom stood the laborer, every nerve strained to support his tremendous burden, and on his breast was written: "I pay for all." How true was the sentiment thus laconically expressed! A whole sermon is comprised in those last words.

## R. BOGUE

GENERAL MERCHANT

COMPLETE...ASSORTMENT...OF...STOVES.

Car of winter apples to arrive in season.

A full line of Laurance's and Lazarn's Spectacles.

... R. BOGUE.

**Marry This Girl Quick.**  
I saw in your paper that a 13 year old boy made \$1.25 the first hour he worked selling the Perfection Metal Tip Lampwick. I ordered a sample and went to work and the first week I cleared \$10, the second week I cleared \$15. I expect to run up to \$25 a week in the near future as the Perfection Metal Tip Lampwick makes such a beautiful white light and does away with smoky chimneys and bad odor, and saves oil. It is easy to sell. If you wish to try it, send 13 cent stamps to Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., and she will send you a sample outfit. This is a good way to make money around home. —MRS. TISA W.

**A Churn That Churns in 1 Minute.**  
I have been in the dairy business all my life and have many times churned for an hour before butter would appear, so when I heard of a churn that would churn in a minute, I concluded to try it. Every day for a week I used it, and not only could I churn in a minute, but I got more and better butter than with the common churn. This is very important information to butter makers. The churn works easily and will churn an ordinary churning in less than sixty seconds. I have sold few dozen of these churns in the past month. Every butter maker that has seen me churn in less than a minute, bought one. You can obtain all desired information regarding the churn by addressing J. F. Casey & Co., St. Louis, Mo., and they will give you prompt and courteous attention. —A DAIRYMAN.

**Money! Make it Yourself.**  
I have never seen anything in the papers about the People's Wind Mill; we call it the People's because the inventor never patented it but let everybody use it free, any farmer can make a mill himself, and all the material complete will not cost over \$10. It is a splendid mill, will pump the deepest wells, and will last longer than any mill I ever had. Any person can get diagrams and complete directions free, as I did, by sending 18 two-cent stamps to pay postage, etc., to Francis Casey, St. Louis, Mo.; he sells pumps also, and when you get your wind mill going would be glad to sell you a pump if you need it. It is certainly useless to pay \$50 or \$60 for a windmill when you can make one just as good for \$10. I think there could be big money made out of these wind mills up through the country, as everybody would like them. —A READER.

**A Chance to Make Money.**  
I read how one of our subscribers made money selling Dishwashers; I ordered one, and my lady friends were charmed, as they hate dishwashing. My brother and I can now sell them, and have made \$1,700 after paying all expenses. We don't canvass any. Our sales are all made at home. People come or send for them. The Mound City Dish Washer is the best Dishwasher on the market. Our business is increasing, and we are going to keep right on until we make ten thousand dollars. We sell from 5 to 15 machines every day, and some days more. The Dishwasher is lovely, every housekeeper who has one will tell you. I have not sold less than eight any day since, and one day I sold 17. I now have \$225 clear money, and my husband does not know that I have been working, but I am afraid he will be mad when I tell him. Have I done right, or should I quit work as anxious wife.

**Another Smart Woman.**  
My husband is poor but proud, and he does not want me to work; as I have nothing to do I get restless, and after reading in your paper Mrs. Russell's experience selling self-heating dishwashers, I concluded I would try it. I wrote to J. F. Casey & Co., St. Louis, Mo., and they treated me so nicely I felt very much encouraged. As soon as I got my sample I started out and sold 8 from the first day, clearing \$12. I have not sold less than eight any day since, and one day I sold 17. I now have \$225 clear money, and my husband does not know that I have been working, but I am afraid he will be mad when I tell him. Have I done right, or should I quit work as anxious wife.

You are doing just right. Your husband should be proud of you. Go right ahead and show the world what an energetic woman can do. That self-heating iron must be a wonderful seller, as we hear of so many that are succeeding selling it.

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Dated at Moose Jaw, in the District of Assiniboia, North-West Territory of Canada, this twenty-second day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

H. McFARQUHAR, Treasurer, Town of Moose Jaw

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Is CONSUMPTION and ALL LUNG DISEASES, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, COUGHS, LOSS OF APPETITE, DEBILITY, the benefits of this article are most manifest.

By the use of the D.D. Emulsion, I have cured a long cough which had troubled me for over a year, and have at the same time gained weight. I filled this Emulsion as well as I was able when the time came around to take it.

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Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.  
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day evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting  
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All are cordially invited.

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Everybody welcome.

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Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.  
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11  
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(ANGELICAN.)  
Vicar—Rev. Wm. Watson.  
Sunday Services: Holy Eucharist 8:30  
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Special Services Saturday 7:30. Holy  
Baptism at any service.  
All seats free and everybody invited and  
welcome.

## "HOSTILITY UNMASKED."

### FATHER LEBUE'S PUGNACIOUS PAMPHLET.

Mr. Haultain Denies Many of the Assertions of the Pamphlet which is Universally Condemned by the Members of the Assembly.

At the evening session of Tuesday, Oct. 27th, before going into committee of the whole, Mr. Brett moved the adjournment of the House, for the purpose of drawing attention to a pamphlet issued by the Rev. Father LeDue, entitled, "Hostility Unmasked." That pamphlet, said the hon. member, contained charges of a more or less serious nature, not only against the action of the Assembly in passing the School Ordinance, but against the administration of that ordinance. This pamphlet had been widely distributed and it was only right that members should be placed in a position to reply to any enquiries that might be made to them regarding it. He was not in sympathy with its contents, but he was not sufficiently informed as to the manner in detail in which the Council of Public Instruction carried out the provisions of the School Ordinance. He did not know, however, that some of the statements in the pamphlet were extravagant and not warranted.

### MR. HAULTAIN

said that personally he was opposed to give any great publicity or not to it, or indeed to pay any particular attention to the pamphlet, which was the result of someone's labor on the part of an eminent ecclesiastic, who personally was a very amiable gentleman, but in controversy a very truculent and pugnacious person. (Laughter.) He did not think the members of the House or of the Council of Public Instruction, were called upon to refer casually or directly to pamphlets issued by gentlemen of the clerical profession or by any other gentleman in the country. He would, however, take up a few of the more definite statements in the pamphlet with the view of attempting to convince the House how very inaccurate, or how very extravagant the pamphlet was. In a general way the pamphlet was an extravagant one. Anything which emanated from the gentleman whose name was associated with it must certainly be extravagant. He (Mr. Haultain) was quite accustomed to that gentleman's mode of controversy and he might say, departmentally, his usual experience was that the Rev. Father LeDue made some very strong charges, which, when confronted with the departmental records and cold facts generally disappeared. He (Mr. Haultain) asked attention to a statement the rev. gentleman made with regard to the manner in which the Council of Public Instruction applied the School Ordinance. The statement was that a more profound knowledge of the Ordinance of 1892, a deeper study of the Council of Public Instruction, and of the manner in which this Council applies the School Ordinance, without detriment to the letter or spirit of the law, would convince that Separate Schools do not really exist. That was simply a quibble with regard to the manner in which the Council performed its duties. There were several statements of conversations made in the pamphlet, — conversations with himself, with departmental officials, and with members of the House. Speaking for himself he would say that the conversations which were alleged to have taken place with him, might have taken place, but so far as the pamphlet attempted to say what he said, or what he intended to say, it failed altogether. The rev. gentleman did not make him speak ordinarily good English, and he (Mr. Haultain) did not hold himself responsible for the form in which the remarks were made or for the substance which was attributed to him. There was a very important statement attributed to Mr. Goggin (the Supt. of Education) in the pamphlet. He (Mr. Haultain) was able to deny on behalf of Mr. Goggin that any

such conversation ever took place. That was a very point blank statement, but that was really the only mode practicable in dealing with the rev. gentleman in controversy. Their controversy generally went down to the straight point of distinct denial, so that he could give the rev. gentleman a distinct denial as regarded the statement on page 9 of the pamphlet which he attributed to Mr. Goggin, on the authority, of course, of Mr. Goggin himself. There were certain references to the part a certain secret society had played in the formation of their School administration or legislation. He was not aware of what had been going on in the council of any secret society, nor that any secret society had any weight in regard to the moulding of their legislation, or of the policy of the department, and he was made aware of it for the first time by the statement made in the pamphlet. He would be the last due to accept dictation in regard to the legislation of that House, from any outside organization. He could say the same for members of the Council, and he believed he could say it of all the members of the House, — for after all a charge of this kind rests upon the House as a whole, as much as upon any individual member. To come down to business. There was a certain number of statements made with regard to questions of fact, which could be decided by the departmental records. On pages 9 and 10 there was a reference to a certain superior of a convent in Alberta who was in possession of a first class non-professional diploma, and a complaint was made that for a very long time she was deprived of what her rights under the law, — that was the granting of a certain certificate. The facts of the case were these: The Rev. Sister (St. Bernard) applied for a certificate under a certain rule which would have entitled her to a certificate if she had complied with all the conditions. In order to find out whether she had complied with the conditions certain enquiries had to be made, and it was during the period these enquiries were being made that all the wrong, which was alleged, took place. The department had to get a certain amount of proof in regard to that certificate, which was required in every other case. The ordinary routine of the department was simply followed out in the usual way, which is applied to every teacher, whether Roman Catholic or not. The next case was on page 10 in which the charge was made that a certain Sister came from Quebec with a first class Quebec Model School diploma; that she sent her certificate to the Council of Public Instruction and that she received only a third class provisional certificate. That involved a charge of unfair dealing and an improper discrimination with regard to that certificate. The facts were that the lady came to the Territories with a Quebec Model School certificate. Such a certificate had no value in the Territories. In order to give it a value enquiries had to be made as to what examination she had passed, and generally as to what the value of the certificate was. With regard to the complaint that this Sister did not receive a certificate of proper value to what she had received, she had received the certificate, and after she had taken the normal school training, even then the report of the inspector was that she was not qualified for the certificate she had obtained. On the same page, 10, there was reference to another Sister who only received a third class provisional certificate in exchange for a first class Quebec certificate. As a matter of fact she received a second class certificate, and she stood on exactly the same footing as the one he had just mentioned. There was another case indicated on the same page, where a certain certificate received from Quebec was not recognized by the Council of Public Instruction, simply because the grade of the certificate produced was not equal to any known grade issued in the Territories. The House would agree with the principle that if other provinces issued low grade certificates, they in the Territories were not bound to recognize them. On page 12 there was a reference to a Miss Marcoux. The complaint in this case was simply that, instead of receiving a permanent certificate the lady was only granted a certificate good for a certain time. The truth was that the Rev. Father LeDue complained that Sisters who were teaching were not granted special privileges, — that they were subjected to the same rules and regulations that every other lady and gentleman in the Territories were subject to. When any teacher obtained a certificate of any value from the department that certificate was only granted for one year, and was dependent altogether upon the results of the teaching and inspection during that year. No permanent certificate was granted in the first instance, so that the complaint in this case was simply that this lady was treated exactly in the same way as every other lady and gentleman was treated. The larger number of the complaints were based on some special claim for special consideration in favor of a special class in the Territories. The laws and regulations did not recognize any class, but simply said ever teacher should be subject to the same rules and regulations, would have to pass the same

examinations, and would have to be subject to the same restrictions with regard to the granting of certificates. There was another teacher mentioned as having been unfairly treated by not having granted to her an equivalent certificate to one alleged to have been obtained in Manitoba. This lady produced what purported to be a copy, — not a certificate, but a copy of a first class certificate granted in the province of Manitoba. The certificate was so peculiar in form, and the endorsement was so peculiar, that it at once raised in the mind of any official who was at all acquainted with the working of the Manitoba law, doubts with regard to it. On enquiry at the department at Winnipeg it turned out that this certificate had been endorsed by a certain authority, but had no value so far as the Manitoba department was concerned, only it was endorsed as a first class certificate. The lady had only obtained a third class certificate from the Manitoba department, which led to the grave suspicion that the endorsement on the certificate had been put on at a later date, — and he had no doubt it had for the simple reason that if the endorsement had been properly and regularly put on, the lady would have been able to obtain a first class certificate under the law of Manitoba as it stood. Instead of that she was only entitled to a third class certificate. She was granted only a provisional certificate and no recognition was given to the questionable endorsed certificate which had no value in Manitoba. They in the Territories could not be expected to grant this lady a first class certificate on the same material that only secured her a third class certificate in Manitoba. There was a case of a Mr. Keegan, referred to on pages 15, 16 and 17 of the pamphlet. There was a letter in which a large amount of statements were made. He (Mr. Haultain) would refer to the letter sent in reply from the department which dealt with the case, and which would sufficiently explain itself. The letter was addressed to the Rev. Father LeDue, and was dated 14th of August, 1894, so the Rev. Father could be immediately supposed to have been in possession of the real facts of the case before his pamphlet was written. The letter said: "Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., enclosing testimonials of Mr. Fred Keegan, and making application on his behalf, for a third class provisional certificate. This case has been carefully looked into and I am directed to reply as follows to your application. State Superintendent Lucas certifies that Mr. Keegan was a student at Malawaska Training School, and a teacher in Maine, but does not state what certificate he held. Mr. Cyr, principal of Malawaska Training School, certifies that Mr. Keegan attended his school during four years, but left just before completing his course. Mr. Cyr does not say he obtained any certificate. No evidence of his having passed any examination at St. Joseph's College is submitted. Until Mr. Keegan submits his certificate and a statement of the subjects on which he was examined, no regular certificate can be issued him. On the testimonials submitted a provisional certificate is granted him, and on presentation of his certificates he will be given the standing they entitle him to. I return herewith Mr. Keegan's testimonials and also enclose the provisional certificate in his favour." That letter was from the department, and that was, continued Mr. Haultain, Mr. Keegan's case which was given so much prominence in the pamphlet. It was simply a case of a man applying for a certain standing in the Territories on an indefinite standing somewhere else. When a man came from another place and claimed a certain certificate on the ground that he was a teacher, certain necessary questions should be put to him and inquiries made. Without the particulars to be obtained in that way the mere statement of a man really had no value at all. Then there was another case. It was unfair that Father LeDue should give such prominence to him, but having done so it was necessary to refer to the case. It was that of a Mr. Kluttsch referred to on page 17. A provisional certificate was granted to this man, not for his sake, but for the sake of the school, for three months, and then he was asked to try and take some standing, to pass an examination to show what he knew. That House would not expect a provisional certificate granted to anyone, no matter what the qualifications were. In some cases any teacher was better than no teacher, but in other cases no teacher was better than some teachers who had no qualifications at all. Mr. Kluttsch was granted his provisional certificate. He went up for his examination, and in the examination for a third class certificate he failed in seven subjects out of fourteen prescribed, and obtained 375 marks out of 1500. In fact, on the statement of the gentleman who examined him, with regard to his qualifications, he had not the necessary scholarship to pass the entrance examination into the High School. That was one of the cases on which was founded the complaints that the Council of Public Instruction were ill-treating a certain class of schools. There was a general reference made to text books and very large prominence was given to the

proceedings which took place before a committee of the Assembly appointed two or three years ago to listen to any complaints that might be made on the part of Roman Catholics in the Territories. He thought any Member of the House who was present at that committee and took an interest in its proceedings, had only to read the pamphlet to be able to form a fair idea of its general nature. It would be very difficult to trace any particular resemblance in the statements of the Roman Catholics made before that committee and the statements in the pamphlet, and published as verbatim reports of the statements which were made. There was no one present taking down the speeches in writing, and no reporter was present, and yet the rev. gentleman in his pamphlet undertook to give a verbatim report; and not only that, but he put the words in quotation marks, and attributed absolute statements of all sorts of people, which many of them, himself (Mr. Haultain) certainly altogether repudiated as being neither the words that were used or in any way indicating the substance of his remarks at the time mentioned. There was a good deal said in the pamphlet with regard to the "religious programme." That was the way it was headed. Now there was no religious programme so far as their programme of studies was concerned. The religious part of the programme was given to the people who wanted to have a religious programme, after had past three in the afternoon. In conclusion, Mr. Haultain said he had given just a few of the facts, so called, upon which many of the general statements in the pamphlet were founded. He had not time to look into them all, but he thought it was perfectly fair for him to draw the general conclusion that most of the so-called facts were of very much the same character. He made the statement openly and quite cheerfully, that after a very long experience of controversy with the rev. gentleman who is the author of the pamphlet in question, on every occasion on which that gentleman had appeared before the Council of Public Instruction, his facts had been found to differ radically from the real facts of the case as they were shown in the departmental records and in his own correspondence. That was not an exception; it was the rule, and it was a rule almost without exception; so he (Mr. Haultain) could only characterize the pamphlet, as did the hon. member for Banff, simply as being a very extravagant one, but he went further by saying that not only were the things the hon. member (Mr. Brett) knew of extravagant, but the other things he didn't know of were equally extravagant and inaccurate. (Applause.)

### The New Hook Spoon Free To All.

I read in the Christian Standard that Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., would give an elegant plated hook spoon to anyone sending her ten 2-cent stamps. I sent for one, and I found it so useful that I showed it to my friends, and made \$13 in two hours, taking orders for the spoon. The hook spoon is a household necessity. It cannot slip into the dish or cooking vessel, being held by a hook at the back. The spoon is something that housekeepers have needed ever since spoons were first invented. Anyone can get a sample spoon, by sending ten 2-cent stamps to Miss Fritz. This is a splendid way to make money around home. Very truly, JEANETTE S.

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Dragged Nearly to Death's Door by Severe Nervous Disease—Suffered Extreme Pain in the Head—Doctors Could Do Nothing—South American Nerve Called in at the Eleventh Hour and Restores to Health Little Annie Joy, of West Toronto Junction—The Great Remedy is Reducing the Death Rate of All Canadian Cities.



MISS ANNIE JOY, WEST TORONTO JUNCTION.

A bright little lad, or golden-haired girl, is the delight of your home. Whether you revel in riches, or know something of the privations of poverty, that child is all the world to you. It is no wonder that mother and father become anxious when sickness overtakes the little one.

The remedy, fathers and mothers are nearly by. South American Nerve has been the means of giving back the bloom of youth to thousands of suffering little ones. It is not a medicine that buoys up the parents' hopes, only to have them in a short time dashed down again lower than ever. Whether with child or adult, it promptly gets at the seat of all disease, which is the nerve centres. From this fact it is peculiarly efficacious in the treatment of nervous diseases of man, woman or child.

A recent case is that as told by Mrs. M. A. Joy, of West Toronto Junction, whose little daughter Annie, aged 15 years, had been a sufferer from severe nervous depression for about two years. As with all mothers, no trouble and expense was spared in the effort to bring relief to the child. The little one suffered extreme pains in the head, so distressing at times as to render her completely helpless, sapping all her strength. The best skill of the most skilled physicians was called into request, but little Annie steadily grew worse. Becoming more hopeless and discouraged as the weeks went by, Mrs. Joy decided on trying South American Nerve as almost a last resort. Employing her own words she said: "I determined to give it a trial, although I felt it was useless."

To-day it is all happiness around that home, for before one bottle of the medicine had been taken, the mother tells us Annie commenced to show decided signs of improvement. The child has taken three bottles and has practically regained her natural health and vigor. There is nothing surprising in the fact that Mrs. Joy cannot speak too highly of South American Nerve.

Much was at stake, but this wonderful discovery proved equal to the emergency, and so it does in every case. Thousands of letters pile from well-known citizens prove that for nervous diseases of young or old, from whatever cause, it is an absolutely infallible cure.

For Sale by **W. W. BOLE,**  
Moose Jaw N.W.T.



established salmon fisheries in a number of rivers of the North-west. All the fishermen are Esquimaux, and 16 pound trout are often taken.







## DO YOUR HANDS OR FACE CHAP?

Any of the following will cure them.

Edelweiss Cream. Almond Cream.  
Honey and Almond Cream.  
Vaseline Camphor Ice.  
Vaseline Cold Cream.  
Cucumber and Roses. Frostilla.

We want to remind you that nearly every one buys their Toilet Soap here, because it is good, it is cheap and we have the variety to show you.

What Bole's Concentrated Vinegar we have sold this year would fill ten barrels with pure, wholesome vinegar. It pays you and its pure. Get in the procession.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1896.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

"Love Finds a Way." Don't forget it.

Rev. Jno Scott, of Estevan, was in town on Tuesday.

Don't miss Katie Putnam tomorrow night, in the town hall.

Mr. Ernest Moorhouse returned from Banff on Monday evening.

The prominent Calgary doctor who was charged with letter stealing has been acquitted.

Mr. W. N. Mitchell, merchant tailor, left on Monday evening on a business trip to Brandon.

Mr. Newton, of Winnipeg, who was here for a few days last week, returned east on Sunday evening.

The Presbyterian Synod of Manitoba and the North-West Territories convened at Winnipeg on Tuesday morning.

The Edmonton board of trade has appointed a committee to consider the question of freight rates to the Kootenay country.

The Government dairy station at Prince Albert turned out 27,108 lbs of butter this season, and the Indian Head station 32,322 lbs.

Mr. McKnight, who has been visiting his son at Boharm the past few months, returned to his home in Ontario on Tuesday evening.

Professor—Give me the names of the bones that form the human skull, Medical student—I've got them in my head, but I can't recall their names.

The nominations for the Lakeside vacancy in the Manitoba Legislature took place on Wednesday. The candidates are Jas. McKenzie, Liberal, and M. McCray, Patron.

Mr. Wootton will conduct service at Carmel on Sunday morning at 10 a.m., at the home of Mr. Powell; at Boharm school house at 3 p.m.; and at Caron school house at 7 p.m.

Rev. W. E. Brown, rector of St. Paul's church, Regina, arrived in town yesterday morning, and proceeded to Buffalo Lake in company with Rev. Win Watson, on a visit to his brother.

Conductor T. Vance has been reinstated on the Prince Albert run, and Engineer Harry Redford has been transferred from the main line to the northern branch line, while the old reliable, No. 91, is undergoing repairs in the workshop.

The stock of I. M. Chalmers, has been disposed of to Mr. T. W. Robinson; but Mr. Chalmers still retains the ownership of the building. He has not yet decided whether to start up business again in Moose Jaw or to try it a little further west.

The sentence of Mrs. Castle, the wife of a San Francisco millionaire, to three months in a London jail for shoplifting is evidence that the English law has not yet discovered the subtle distinction between kleptomania as it affects the rich and that as it is practiced by the poor.

Mr. Bryan has received the most decisive defeat of any Presidential candidate since Horace Greeley contested the office with General Grant in 1872. General Grant who was seeking a second term, received 268 votes in the Electoral College, against 80 for his opponent, the losing candidate receiving less than 23 per cent. of the College representation. Mr. Bryan has probably obtained 34 per cent. of the Electoral College. McKinley seems to have run at the Bryan ratio of 16 to 1.

Hon. David Mills and G. A. Cox have been appointed Senators.

"Love Finds a Way," in the town hall tomorrow night. Reserved seats at Bole's.

Mr. Devlin, representing Katie Putnam, was in town on Friday and Saturday last.

Wheat reached the highest notch this year at Chicago on Tuesday, when it brought 81 1/2 cents.

Mr. Jos. Robinson, who has been in charge of Carmel school for the summer, left this week to take a course in the Toronto University.

The annual Thanksgiving service will be held in St. John's Church, Moose Jaw on Thanksgiving Day, at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Harry Crump, of Regina, was in town for a few hours yesterday. He left the same evening by the Soo line on a visit to friends in Illinois.

The Duke and Duchess of York are arranging to visit Canada next year. Their visit will be associated with the opening of Toronto's municipal buildings.

Mr. Cox, of Winnipeg, who has been here for the last two weeks on business in connection with the stock of I. M. Chalmers, returned east last Wednesday evening.

Farmers and others interested should not fail to be present at the public meeting in Russell Hall, on Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, Nov. 26th. For further particulars see another column.

The November issue of the *Delineator* is called the Thanksgiving number, and contains many beautiful plates which display to perfection the handsome styles and fabrics of the season, and a large amount of reading on general subjects.

Mr. Ah. Healey returned last evening from Los Angeles, Cal., after spending some months there for the benefit of his health. "Ah." has come to the conclusion that the sunny south has not the recuperative powers of the North West atmosphere.

At Edmonton, on Wednesday, Nov. 4th, Judge Rouleau sentenced the Island Lake murderers to ten years in Stony Mountain penitentiary. The jury found them guilty of manslaughter. One case of being an accessory to the crime and one of perjury arose out of this trial.

As soon as the result of the Presidential election was known, Mr. Bryan sent the following telegram to his successful opponent: "Senator Jones has just informed me that he returns indicate your election, and I hasten to extend my congratulations. We have submitted the issue to the American people and their will is law."

On December 1st the Prince of Wales will be nominated for election as grand master of the English past master Masons. This will be the twelfth successive nomination with which he has been honored. On the following evening the Prince will for the twenty third consecutive year in the united grand lodge be nominated for election as most worshipful grand master of the English Free Masons. The respective elections will be held on March 2 and 3, 1897.

The *Globe's* Ottawa correspondent says: "Major McGillivray, M.P., for North Ontario, speaking as to his intentions in connection with that seat, says he intends to stick to the fight. At the opening of last session he announced that he was about to retire as soon as circumstances allowed his doing so. But now his main intention according to his own statement, is to show his opponent he was not properly elected whether there was ballot stuffing or not. He now lays claim to a majority of two after the improper ballots were all counted out."

If we were able to supply the Kootenay with its principal food products, the development of the Kootenay would mean also the development of Alberta. At present the railroad rates are what stand in the way of a greater and more prosperous trade with the Kootenay and which are a tax on the development of the Kootenay on one hand and Alberta on the other. This evil can be cured within the coming year or two by the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railroad, provided the government see fit when granting the public money to that enterprise to ensure the protection of the public interests.—*Edmonton Bulletin*.

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair.  
DR.

**PRICE'S**  
**CREAM**  
**BAKING**  
**POWDER**  
MOST PERFECT MADE.  
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.  
40 Years the Standard.

It will pay you to read Robinson's advt. this week. See first page.—ADVT.

The C.P.R. dam has been completed and presents a very substantial appearance.

Mrs. (Rev.) Ferrier, who is visiting friends in the Virden district, is expected home daily.

The severe blizzard of last Sunday compelled several trains to lie over at side points until it was over.

Mr. Wm. Sutherland, ex M.L.A. for North Qu'Appelle, will shortly take up his residence in Rossland. He was tendered a banquet last Wednesday evening.

It is announced from Washington that negotiations for a treaty of arbitration on the Venezuelan boundary dispute between England and the United States, have been successfully concluded. King Oscar of Sweden will be umpire.

The annual Thanksgiving Supper and sale of works of St. John the Baptist Church, will be held in the Moose Jaw town hall on Thursday, Nov. 27th (Thanksgiving Day). Admission 35 cts. Proceeds in aid of the church funds.

The regular meeting of the Moose Jaw County Association of the Patrons of Industry will be held in Russell Hall on Saturday, Nov. 28th, at one o'clock sharp. All Patrons are requested to attend, as it is the intention to do something towards assisting those who had their crops destroyed by hail last July.

The writ for a bye election in North Qu'Appelle district has been issued. W. E. Reid is returning officer. Nomination is set for 30th Nov., and polling Dec 7th. Reports from the district indicate that the candidature of Mr. D. H. McDonald is viewed with general approval and there is every likelihood of his election.

Hon. J. Israel Tarte and party passed through Moose Jaw on Monday morning, in their private car "Cumberland," which was attached to the regular west bound express. The Minister will go direct to the Coast, where he will enquire into matters in connection with his department. He does not expect to be in Ottawa before December.

A meeting of the Hockey and Skating Association was held at the store of R. E. Duran on Friday evening last, at which there was a fair attendance of shareholders. Mr. Wm. White was awarded the position of caretaker for the coming winter, and the contract for flooding the rink was awarded to H. Dillabough, for the sum of \$12. The rink will be opened for the season, weather permitting, on Monday evening, the 23rd inst.

The last issue of the North West Territories *Gazette* contains the appointment of Jno. Alexander Reid, of Regina, to be clerk of the Executive Committee; C. W. Peters, of Regina, to be accountant of the North-West Government; and F. S. Pingle, of Regina, to be clerk in the office of the Executive Committee. The appointments are to date from Sept. 1st, 1896. The issue also contains the proclamation setting apart Thursday, 25th inst., as Thanksgiving Day.

The time of the Presbyterian Synod now in session at Winnipeg, was largely taken up Thursday morning with hearing and discussing an appeal of Rev. Mr. Hodnett, who was in charge of the Moose Jaw congregation some months last fall, from the finding of the Rock Island Presbytery, sustaining the Kilmarney congregation in charging with rent of the manse occupied by him for nine months after his resignation of the charge. The matter was referred to a committee of the Synod.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

[The TIMES does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents. Communications written on both sides of the paper are promptly committed to the waste basket. The name of the correspondent must in all cases accompany the letter, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.]

## A Traveller's Complaint.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—I visited your town a short time ago on business, and having some luggage I engaged a transfer truck to convey the same to the station. When I arrived there myself in time to catch the west bound train, the truck was on the edge of the platform, as unloaded by the drayman. The station employees, I presume, consider they earn their money when trunks and other parcels are placed in their hands and they are allowed the privilege of bringing them into the baggage car. This is the conclusion I have come to after being told that my trunks would not be checked after I had gone to the expense of delivering it on the platform. The platform I presume is railroad property, and if the rules of the company require that baggage should be delivered at any particular point on it, I think it would be advisable for the guidance of the public, to have notices posted to that effect and for one would rather comply than submit to the annoyance I was subjected to. Thanking you for space, etc., I am, yours truly, TRAVELLER.

## Miss Katie Putnam.

A rare theatrical treat is in store for the citizens of Moose Jaw tomorrow evening, when Miss Katie Putnam, who has just completed a successful engagement in Winnipeg, will appear in the town hall for the first time. The play for the evening is "Love Finds a Way."



A THRILLING SCENE FROM KATIE PUTNAM'S LATEST PLAY.

and will be presented by a competent company, each member of which comes with the best of recommendations for excellent histrionic work.

The Winnipeg press has spoken in highest terms of praise of the entertainment afforded by Miss Putnam's company on their recent visit to that city.

Reserved seats are now on sale at Bole's drug store.

## The Three Sisters.

Speaking of the entertainment given by the Misses Webber at the Bijou, Winnipeg, a short time ago, the *Winnipeg Tribune* says:

"The dramatic and musical entertainment given by the Misses Webber last night at the Bijou attracted a large and fashionable audience. The favorable opinion the Misses Webber created when last they appeared before the Winnipeg public was not lessened by last night's performance; in fact they have gained more confidence, and evidence a marked improvement, no doubt achieved by travel and wider experience. The programme consisted mainly of selections from Shakespeare's 'As You Like It,' Sheridan's comedy 'School for Scandal,' and 'Long Ago,' in which the three sisters displayed undeniable talent, and created the impression that for a drawing entertainment it was decidedly above the average. The dresses and setting were all that could be desired and in excellent taste. Miss Lucy, who is very clever, sang with great sweetness and danced with exquisite grace and refinement in her own peculiar innocent and versatile way. The entertainment concluded with a patriotic sketch of the great Dominion, entitled 'Fair Canada,' the characters represented being Canada (Peggy), Summer (Roseline), Winter (Lucy), which was enthusiastically received, and for which the young ladies were accorded well merited applause."

These excellent entertainers appear in the town hall on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25th, in aid of the Hockey Club, and a crowded house is assured them on the occasion of their second visit to Moose Jaw.

## Electing a President.

Now that the Presidential elections are over in the Republic to the south of us, a few words in regard to the election system will perhaps not be out of place. While a considerable majority of Canadians no doubt understand the workings of the system, yet it is so clumsy that it is not surprising that there should always be a large number, outside the States, who do not understand it. In a word, the people elect an Electoral College, who in turn elect the President. Each State elects to the College as many members as it has representatives in Congress. The contesting parties nominate those electors, whose names go on a ballot, and the people vote for the Electors. In the last election the Electors of the Republican party, whose candidate was Mr. McKinley, carried the day, and in a few weeks they will meet and formally elect the President. Although we say Mr. McKinley has been elected, as a matter of fact he has not been, and will not be until those Electors meet. In theory they are not supposed to know Mr. McKinley, Mr. Bryan or any other party candidate, and are at liberty to elect any citizen of the United States who is eligible. But in practice, of course, they are expected to elect the candidate of their party, who is usually nominated three or four months in advance in national convention. Minnesota has nine representatives in Congress and it elects nine members to the Electoral College, North Dakota has three and it elects three, New York has thirty-six and it elects thirty-six. The returns from the respective States, which have probably been the cause of considerable perplexity, are those of the members who have been elected to the Electoral College. The voting is by ballot, but the ballots are frightfully loaded down with names, especially in States that have local elections simultaneously with that of President. Take for

OFFICIAL GUIDE WASHBURN'S GUIDE, 5c

example the ballot for North Dakota. There were four parties in the contest—Democrat, Republican, Prohibitionist and Populist—and the names of all the candidates of the four parties for the Electoral College, together with those for the local positions, were on the ballot. They were neatly printed on red paper, and made a sheet about half the size of THE TIMES. One is led to ask what the North-West Germans and half-breeds would do in a case like that.

## MOOSE JAW MARKETS.

Wheat, No. 1	\$ 65
" No. 2	62
" No. 3	55
Oats	15
Potatoes (new)	25
Apples (green) per lb.	4
Onions, per lb.	3
Onions, per bushel	1 50
Cheese, per lb.	10
Bacon, "	11
Lard, "	12 1/2
Butter, "	15
Eggs, per doz	20

## NEW BUTCHER SHOP

I take this opportunity of informing the people of Moose Jaw and district that I have opened up a new butcher shop in the premises lately occupied by Mr. D. McMillan, and will constantly have on hand a large stock of all kinds of fresh and cured meats, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Fish and game in season. Hoping you will favor me with a call and a share of your patronage, I am

Yours truly,  
J. H. SMITH.

Sept. 1st, '96.

## Aberdeen House

## UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

I wish to inform the people of Moose Jaw and the general public that I have assumed control of the Aberdeen House and in future it will be run under my management. The building has been thoroughly renovated and kalsomined throughout and furnished in first class style. No pains will be spared to make the Aberdeen the best boarding house in town

D. D. MacLEOD.

## TOWN HALL.

## One Night Only

(Saturday, Nov. 14.)

## Katie . Putnam

(The Favorite Actress)

And her large Company, in the delightful play.

## "LOVE FINDS A WAY"

The big Winnipeg Success.—  
Fun, Pathos, Songs  
and Dances.

Reserved Seats at Bole's Store.

WASHBURN'S GUIDE ON TRAINS AT BOOKSTORES 5c

## COOK WANTED

Wanted at once, a first class cook. Highest wages paid. Apply to MRS. BOLT, Ottawa Hotel, Moose Jaw.

## THRESHING.

The undersigned has the best threshing outfit in the Moose Jaw district, and is now prepared to undertake contracts. Terms will compare favorably with the lowest. Four or five men wanted once. Apply to F. W. GREEN, Moose Jaw.

## Help Wanted—Female!

WORK FOR MEN AND WOMEN. We pay \$6 to \$10 per week for easy home work. Child can do it. No Scheme, Books or Feeding. This is bona fide. Send stamp for work book particulars at once. THE SEYMOUR SUPPLY CO., Massena Temple, Camden, N. J.

## STRAYED.

Strayed from Francis & Sylvain's herd, between July 3rd and 10th, one bay gelding about one year old, small square white spot on forehead; and one bay filly, two years old, large round white spot on forehead. Any information leading to their recovery will be thankfully received by W. J. HALLIDAY, Moose Jaw.

## Land Titles Act 1894.

Under and by virtue of the Land Titles Act, 1894, and in pursuance of the direction of the Honorable Mr. Justice Richardson, the following land property is offered for sale, viz:—The north-west quarter of Section fourteen, (48, in Township nineteen (19), in Range twenty-five (25), of the second Meridian, in the district of Assiniboia.

And notice is hereby given, that in default of sale before the date hereinafter mentioned, an application will be made to the presiding Judge in Chambers, at the Court House, in the town of Regina, on Monday, the fourth day of December, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Chambers can be held, for an absolute order of foreclosure of the above mentioned land.

Dated this 23rd day of October, 1896.

HAMILTON & JONES,  
Advocates for Mortgage.

## Mortgage : Sale

VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY.

Under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, and in the Land Titles Act, 1894, and pursuant to the direction for sale made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Richardson, dated the eighth day of September, 1896, in which the mortgage for sale is public auction by O. R. Fysh, Auctioneer, at the Ottawa Hotel, in the town of Moose Jaw in the North-West Territories, on Tuesday, the seventeenth day of November, A.D. 1896, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the following property, viz:—The south-east quarter of Section thirty (30), in Township sixteen (16), in Range twenty-five (25), west of the second principal Meridian, in the district of Assiniboia, in the North-West Territories of the Dominion of Canada.

The property will be offered subject to a reserved bid. The vendors are informed that there are situated on and premises one frame house 12x25, one frame stable 11x22, one frame granary 10x12 and one frame granary 10x16, and that about eighty acres are under cultivation.

Fifty per cent. cash must be paid at time of sale and the balance in accordance with the conditions which will be made known at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Esq.,  
Winnipeg, or to

AKINS, CULVER & McLENNAN,  
Vendors Solicitors,  
Dated at Winnipeg, the 3rd day of September,  
A.D. 1896.

## Gentlemen!

We do not pretend to carry the world on our backs, nor have the largest stock on earth; but we can assure you that we have a complete line of the most fashionable cloth for fall and winter suitings, overcoatings, etc., that can be found in any city or country.

SLATER, the Tailor.

## Spectacles ..

## .. Spectacles

We have now a new line of high grade spectacles, also gold and aluminum frames.

## Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed

We have a good stock of time pieces—  
Waltham movement, stem  
wind.

In Nickel Case ..... \$8.00  
In Silver Case ..... \$13.00

A complete stock of Britannia silverware, guaranteed to wear a life time.

Enger Bros., Kesteven, Forks and Spoon.

## J. U. MUNN.

WASHBURN'S GUIDE ON TRAINS AT BOOKSTORES 5c